```
=>
=>  s interferon(a)(alpha or beta) (p) diabetes mellitus
          4210 INTERFERON
        244295 ALPHA
        162655 BETA
          6991 DIABETES
          2514 MELLITUS
          2494 DIABETES MELLITUS
                 (DIABETES(W)MELLITUS)
L3           6 INTERFERON(A)(ALPHA OR BETA) (P) DIABETES MELLITUS

=> d 1-6 kwic

US PAT NO:      5,624,895 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:            L3: 1 of 6

SUMMARY:

BSUM(22)

 Researchers have disclosed that both gamma interferon and alpha
interferon expression may be used to induce Type I diabetes
mellitus in transgenic mice (Cell, 1988, 52, 773 to 782; and Science,
1993, 260, 1942-1946). Transgenic mice which express either of. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(30)

 Also, Koivisto et at, Diabetologia, 1984, 27, 193-198, teach that human
leukocyte (alpha interferon) administration in patients which
have been newly diagnosed with Type I diabetes mellitus, in
conjunction with insulin administration, results in no higher remissions
than patients who have been treated by conventional insulin therapy.
Furthermore, Fabris et al, Lancet, 1992, 340, 548 recently reported a
patient that developed Type I diabetes mellitus during leukocyte
interferon therapy (for chronic human hepatitis) and hypothesized that
this treatment may have enhanced the autoimmune process, although. . .

DETDESC:

DETD(23)

 Other moieties which may be fused to gamma interferon include
therapeutic agents which are used for treatment of Type I diabetes
mellitus e.g., immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporin, SK506,
azathioprine, CD3 antibodies and steroids. Also, gamma interferon may be
fused to immunostimulants, immune modulators, and other cytokines such as
alpha or beta interferon.

US PAT NO:      5,565,423 :IMAGE AVAILABLE:            L3: 2 of 6

SUMMARY:

BSUM(29)
 . . .
Desmopressin  diabetes insipidus
                              9
Corticotripin inflammatory    39
(ACTH)        diseases
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Tetracosactide
inflammatory 24
diseases
Alsactide " 17
Insulin **diabetes mellitus**
51
beta-sleep ind.
Peptide sleep disturbances
9
Secretin gastric hemorrhages
27
Cholecystokinin
diseases of the
. . . matory disorders
Atriopeptin III
cardiac and renal
24
insufficiency
ANF-(99-126) " 28
Thymopentin rheumatoid arthritis
5
Interferon-alpha
colds 125
Thyroliberin hypophysis diagnostic
3
(TRH)
Gonadoliberin cryptorchism, sterility
10
(LHRH)
Buserelin prostate cancer,
9. . .

US PAT NO: 5,534,269 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 3 of 6

SUMMARY:

BSUM(136)

Indications . . . C, HBe antigen positive chronic active hepatitis B), cancers (e.g., renal cancer and multiple myeloma) when the water-soluble polypeptide is **interferon alpha**, anemia (e.g., anemia during renal dialysis) when the water-soluble polypeptide is erythropoietin, neutropenia (e.g., during anticancer agent therapy) and infectious. . . is FGF-9, senile dementia and neuropathy when the water-soluble polypeptide is NGF, thrombosis etc. when the water-soluble polypeptide is TPA, **diabetes mellitus** when the water-soluble polypeptide is insulin, and cancers when the water-soluble polypeptide is tumor necrosis factor.

US PAT NO: 5,417,982 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 4 of 6

SUMMARY:

BSUM(42)

The . . . to entrap other growth hormones in a polymer matrix, e.g. estrogens, androgens, insulin, IGF, interleukin-I and interleukin-II. Cytokins such as **interferon-.beta.**and interferon-.gamma., used in the treatment of diseases such as osteoporosis, **diabetes mellitus**

and multiple sclerosis may also benefit from the present invention.

US PAT NO: 5,165,921 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 5 of 6

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

In addition, others have treated condyloma acuminata with recombinant human **alpha-interferon** by the subcutaneous and intramuscular injection of interferon. Both recombinant human **alpha-interferon** and human **beta-interferon** have been used in this manner. (See, G. Gross, et al., "**Alpha-Interferon** in Condylomata Acuminata and Juvenile **Diabetes Mellitus**," Dtsch-Med.-Wochenschr, 1986, Sep. 5, III(36), pp. 1351-5; A. Schonfeld, et al., "Intramuscular Human **Interferon Beta** Injections in Treatment of Condylomata Acuminata," Lancet, 1984, May 12, I(8385), pp. 1038-42). Treatment of condylomata acuminata with interferon typically. . .

US PAT NO: 5,091,365 :IMAGE AVAILABLE: L3: 6 of 6

DETDESC:

DETD(16)

. . .

insipidus		9
Corticotropin (ACTH)	inflammatory disorders	39
Tetracosactide	inflammatory disorders	24
Alsactide	"	17
Insulin	**diabetes mellitus**	51
.delta.-Sleep-ind.	sleep disturbances	9
peptide Secretin	gastric hemorrhages	27
Cholecystokinin	biliary tract disorders,	8-32. . . III
	cardiac and renal insufficiency	24
ANF-(99-126)	cardiac and renal insufficiency	28
Thymopentin	rheumatoid arthritis	5
Interferon-.alpha.	colds	125
Thyroliberin (TRH)	pituitary diagnostic aid	3
Gonadoliberin (LHRH)	cryptorchidism, sterility	10
Buserelin	prostate. . .	

L1 ANSWER 33 OF 53 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-302673 [37] WPIDS
DNC C94-159283
TI Use of alpha- or beta-**interferon** or analyogues - for preventing or treating an autoimmune disorder, e.g. **diabetes**, arthritis, or transplant rejection.
DC B04 D16
IN SOBEL, D O
PA (GEOU) UNIV GEORGETOWN
CYC 18
PI WO 9420122 A1 940915 (9437)* 36 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU CA
AU 9463549 A 940926 (9503)
ADT WO 9420122 A1 WO 94-US2154 940307; AU 9463549 A AU 94-63549 940307
FDT AU 9463549 A Based on WO 9420122
PRAI US 93-26758 930305
AB WO 9420122 A UPAB: 941223
A method of preventing or treating an autoimmune disease in a mammal comprises administering at least one subtype of alpha- or beta-**interferon** or a hybrid or analogue of either or a mixt. Also claimed are:

(1) a method treating an asymptomatic preclinical autoimmune state in a mammal, which comprises administering a single subtype of alpha- or beta- **interferon** or a hybrid or analogue of either or a mixt.; (1) a method inhibiting rejection of transplanted islet cells or a pancreas in a mammal having transplanted islet cells or pancreas, comprising administering a single subtype of alpha- or beta-**interferon** or a hybrid or analogue or a mixt.

USE - The method can be used for treating or preventing autoimmune disorders such as type I **diabetes** mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, sjogrens syndrome, mixed connective tissue disease, ankylosis spondylitis, Reiter's syndrome, psoriatic arthritis, hypersensitivity vasculitis, ulcerative colitis, cirrhosis, autoimmune uveitis, myasthenia gravis, Buerger's disease, Kawasaki's disease, systemic necrotising vasculitis, regional enteritis and hypoparathyroidism.

The **interferon** can be administered at a dose of e.g. 1x105 units to 75x106 units, e.g. orally.
Dw

L6 ANSWER 600 OF 697 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 249
AN 1989:93290 CAPLUS
DN 110:93290
TI Effect of interferons and poly(I):poly(C) on the pathogenesis of the diabetogenic variant of encephalomyocarditis virus in different mouse strains
AU Giron, David J.; Agostini, Heidi J.; Thomas, Donald C.
CS Coll. Sci. Math., Wright State Univ., Dayton, OH, USA
SO J. Interferon Res. (1988), 8(6), 745-53
CODEN: JIREDJ; ISSN: 0197-8357
DT Journal
LA English
AB **Interferon** (IFN) can either prevent or exacerbate the pathogenic effects of the diabetogenic variant of encephalomyocarditis (EMC-D) virus. The effect seen is dependent upon the mouse strain and the time of IFN administration. Studies were initiated to investigate the role of the IFN system in the pathogenesis of this virus infection. Here IFNs or poly(I):poly(C) were administered to several mouse strains at 24 h before or 4 days after infection with EMC-D virus. The results of such treatment ranged from complete protection of the animals from the diabetogenic effects of the virus to exacerbation of the infection as reflected by the virus content in selected organs. The effect was dependent upon the mouse strain, the type of IFN, and the time of its administration in relation to virus infection.

L1 ANSWER 33 OF 53 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-302673 [37] WPIDS
DNC C94-159283
TI Use of alpha- or beta-**interferon** or analyogues - for preventing or treating an autoimmune disorder, e.g. **diabetes**, arthritis, or transplant rejection.
DC B04 D16
IN SOBEL, D O
PA (GEOU) UNIV GEORGETOWN
CYC 18
PI WO 9420122 A1 940915 (9437)* 36 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU CA
AU 9463549 A 940926 (9503)
ADT WO 9420122 A1 WO 94-US2154 940307; AU 9463549 A AU 94-63549 940307
FDT AU 9463549 A Based on WO 9420122
PRAI US 93-26758 930305
AB WO 9420122 A UPAB: 941223
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(1) a method treating an asymptomatic preclinical autoimmune state in a mammal, which comprises administering a single subtype of alpha- or beta- **interferon** or a hybrid or analogue of either or a mixt.; (1) a method inhibiting rejection of transplanted islet cells or a pancreas in a mammal having transplanted islet cells or pancreas, comprising administering a single subtype of alpha- or beta-**interferon** or a hybrid or analogue or a mixt.

USE - The method can be used for treating or preventing autoimmune disorders such as type I **diabetes** mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, sjogrens syndrome, mixed connective tissue disease, ankylosis spondylitis, Reiter's syndrome, psoriatic arthritis, hypersensitivity vasculitis, ulcerative colitis, cirrhosis, autoimmune uveitis, myasthenia gravis, Buerger's disease, Kawasaki's disease, systemic necrotising vasculitis, regional enteritis and hypoparathyroidism.

The **interferon** can be administered at a dose of e.g. 1x105 units to 75x106 units, e.g. orally.
Dw

AN 86300315 MEDLINE
DN 86300315
TI [Alpha **interferon** in **condylomata** acuminata and juvenile diabetes mellitus].
Interferon-alpha bei **Condylomata** acuminata und juvenilem Diabetes mellitus.
AU Gross G; Roussaki A; Ikenberg H; Drees N
SO DEUTSCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, (1986 Sep 5) 111 (36) 1351-5.
Journal code: ECL. ISSN: 0012-0472.
CY GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA German
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 198612
AB Persistent condylomata acuminata in a 21-year-old patient with diabetes mellitus were treated with highly purified interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha) obtained by recombinant DNA technology. Daily dose was 1.5 X 10(6) IU, given subcutaneously. Already during treatment the condylomata regressed. Two weeks after the end of therapy, i.e. after a total dose of 10.5 X 10(6) IU IFN-alpha, all condylomata had completely receded. Blood glucose levels remained constant with concomitant insulin therapy. Toxic side-effects or antibodies to IFN-alpha were not observed.